

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

### Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville. Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

#### FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville ..... 7:15 A. M. 3:15 P. M.  
Arrive at Louisville ..... 9:30 A. M. 6:35 P. M.  
Leave Louisville ..... 2:50 P. M. 9:45 A. M.  
Arrive at Frankfort ..... 7:30 P. M. 9:35 A. M.

### Stage Departures.

LEAVES  
Harridsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.  
Shelbyville, (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.  
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.

### Office at Capital Hotel.

### Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at 3 P. M. Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 3:30 P. M. Second Louisville and Western mail closes at 4:45 P. M. Second Louisville, Cincinnati, and Western mail closes at 6:45 P. M. Danville and Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at 8:30 A. M. Bridport and Clav Village mail closes at 7:30 A. M. Forks of Elkhorn, Great Cross Gs., and White Sulphur mail closes at 8:30 A. M. U. S. Office open at 10:00 A. M. JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

### THE UPPER CRUST.

"Oh! what a godly outside fashion hath." — Shakespeare.  
The woman who makes the contemptible blunder

In getting up pies,  
To shorten the upper crust more than the under  
Is very unwise;

Not only penurious, meager, and mean,  
But called in the papers "decidedly green."

But look t'iro' this world, and you'll find that  
the upper

Are ever more short,  
More testy in temper, more stinted at supper,  
More brief in retort—

Besides in their relish for splendor and dash,  
They often get short of health, credit, and cash.

And man of deception is ever a lover,  
Wherever he's found,  
And life is a book in fine showy cover,

Most splendidly bound—

Each leaf has an edging of gold; but within,  
It is dark with inscriptions of folly and sin.

If strangers you meet at the wedding or party,  
Bestow not your trust.

Your confidence, frank, unsuspecting, hearty,  
On short upper crust—

Or you'll learn that no pastry alone hath the sin

Of an outside much better than what is within.

You will find the same spirit pervading all classes,  
The high and the mean—

Like a rich satin cloak it envelopes the masses,

Over rugged meara—

As a spotless false bosome may horrors inclose,

And gaoler boots lace o'er detestable hose.

There is counterfeit breeding in full circulation

More brilliant than gold—

There is counterfeit talent and false reputation

Most fair to behold;

And counterfeit wealth, and its glittering dust,  
All showy without, like the rich upper crust.

But give me the friend that is frank for a wonder,

And trusty though rough—

Whose upper crust proves very much like the under

And neither are tough;

Let us win what we can of the graces of art,

But pledge for them never the truth of the heart.

From a Woodpile Into the Chair of State—An Episode in the Life of the Present Governor of Kentucky.

Early in 1832, Mr. Leslie, now Governor of Kentucky, then quite a youth, came to Louisville seeking employment in some mercantile house, but being a stranger, and without recommendation, he failed in his object. Determined at all events to gain a livelihood, he finally hired himself as a cart-driver, and set resolutely about discharging the duties of the position. He labored faithfully for awhile in his humble occupation, but soon tired of it.

Yielding to a romantic desire to leave the life of a "woodman," he determined to become a wood-chopper, wood chopping at that time being quite a business in the vicinity of the city. Consequently, in the year 1834, he shook the dust from his feet, and, with axe and cooking utensils, repaired to the immense timber regions immediately south of the city, built him a hut, and went to work to hew out his fortune. By incessant toil he succeeded in getting out one cord of wood per day, which was worth seventy-five cents per cord. He continued thus to labor, amid great difficulties and hardships, until the cholera became epidemic at Louisville, causing great consternation among the inhabitants. Fearful of falling a victim to the terrible scourge, and apprehensive of dying alone and unattended, he quitted his sylvan herbage and sought employment on a farm at a safe distance from the pestilential district. After many discouragements he at length obtained a situation at Hancock's Ferry, about eight miles south of Louisville, where he served as ferryman, and as farmer boy on Hancock's farm, on the Indiana side of the river. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1834. About this time Tanner Jones' son Daniel came to the landing with twenty or thirty hands, each armed with axe, en route for the "Indiana hills," in search of tanbark. While crossing the river, Jones inquired of Hancock concerning a cook for his men. Whereupon young Leslie was recommended as capable and honest, and was immediately employed and installed in office by Jones. He served as caterer for the party during the expedition.

Jones and Leslie did not meet again till years after when they were sent as Representatives to Frankfort, one from Jefferson, the other from Monroe County. They met by accident at Col. Hodges, where each had engaged lodgings. Leslie at once recognized Jones, but Jones did not recognize him. They were introduced as strangers, and were assigned rooms immediately opposite each other. Matters thus continued for two weeks or more, when Leslie asked Jones if he remembered ever to have seen him before. Jones replied that he did not.

Leslie then asked him if he recollects the boy at Hancock's Ferry who went with him to Indiana to cook for him. Jones responded that he did. "Well," says Leslie, "I am that boy." Jones sprang from his seat, threw his arms around Leslie's neck, and for a while these strong men were melted to tears. From that hour, the closest friendship existed between them, and was only terminated by the death of Jones.

*Courier-Journal.*

A coroner's jury in Dodge county, Wisconsin, lately returned the verdict of "death from binging around a tavern."

A Severe, but Just Word about Benjamin F. Butler.  
(From the Nation.)

When we consider that there is probably not a man in the United States that would say he respected Butler, or had the slightest confidence in him, that his attempts at legislation have all displayed wickedness and folly in about equal proportions, and that he has probably done as much to debase the tone of public life at Washington as any ten of the worst men who have ever made their appearance in Congress, the tender indulgence with which the press treats him is highly disgraceful, and very mischievous as well. It is bad enough, in all conscience, to have such a man returned by a Massachusetts constituency, but when the leading papers of the party of moral ideas treat him as a simple oddity, and his tricks and dodges as the playful gambols of a rich and exuberant nature, they help greatly to lower the public standard of statesmanship, and open political life to charlatans and rogues of all degrees. If the respectable Republican press would only give him his due, the task of finishing him might apparently be left to Mr. Farnsworth, who is evidently too much for him, and rejoices in hunting him with a savage joy.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention at Frankfort last week was the largest we ever attended, but the hospitality of the people of Frankfort was fully equal to the occasion. Captain McGill, of the Capital, we learn, accommodated some nine hundred guests. There was, perhaps, even a greater press at Col. J. Stoddard Johnston's, of the Yeoman, whose doors were thrown open to the editors in attendance, as well as many other guests. He dispensed an old-fashioned Kentucky hospitality in old-fashioned Kentucky style.

*Parris Citizen, May 9.*

### American Wonders.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three fourths of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of 175 feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long.

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most fertile parts of the globe.

The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over two thousand acres.

The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long and one thousand feet deep.

The longest railroad in the world is the Pacific railroad, over three thousand miles in length.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet in depth, and at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is three hundred and fifty feet high, and two miles in circuit.

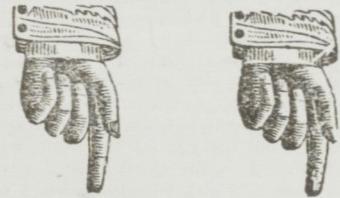
The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for Orphans, in Philadelphia.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct, in New York. Its length is 402 miles, and its cost \$12,500,000.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

*American Engineer.*

### MI CELLANEOUS.



### Helms' Old Stand!

### GREAT REDUCTION

### IN PRICES OF

### BOOTS, SHOES,

### HATS CAPS, &c.,

AT—

### HELM'S OLD STAND,

### Main Street.

Desirous of reducing the Stock, all articles will be sold at greatly reduced prices:

CALF BOOTS, cost \$3 50, for—\$2 50  
SHOES, cost \$3, for—1 50  
SHOES, cost \$2 50, for—1 00  
SHOES, cost \$2, for—75  
SHOES, cost \$1 25, for—25  
HATS, cost \$3, for—1 00  
HATS, cost \$2, for—50  
CAPS, cost \$1 00, for—50

All the above Goods will be on sale, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention, and at prices to suit customers. Call and purchase soon, or you will be too late for bargains. Remember the place, "HELM'S OLD STAND," Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JNO. T. GRAY,  
Agent.

### MISCELLANEOUS.



IN BULK AND IN PAPERS,  
A LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE BY

W. H. AVERILL,  
DRUGGIST,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY

abt2-tf

### GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

### STATE OF KENTUCKY,

PASSED AT THE ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF 1869-'70,

ARE NOW PUBLISHED, AND CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE

KENTUCKY YEOMAN. SENT BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, UPON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

ONE DOLLAR.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT

ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND

WASHINGTON STREETS, THE LOT FRONTING 50 FEET ON

WASHINGTON STREET, AND 200 FEET ON BROADWAY, EX-

TENDING TO LONG LANE. ALSO,

A GOOD BUILDING LOT,

FRONTING 56 FEET ON BROADWAY, AND 100 FEET ON LONG LANE, BOTH CORNER LOTS. FOR TERMS APPLY TO

L. A. THOMAS, abt3-tf

NEW BACON.

L. TOBIN

HAS FOR SALE AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE OF NEW BACON

OF HIS OWN CURING

WHICH HE WILL SET AT LOUISVILLE PRICES. HE ASKS

FAIR DEALERS TO CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

R. A. BRAWNER, abt2-tf

Frankfort.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12

ROOMS, ON MARKET AND WILKINSON STREETS,

AND ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE A STORE ROOM 40 BY 20,

AND TWO STOREYS HIGH, WITH A TWO-STORY STABLE ATTACHED.

ENQUIRE OF R. A. BRAWNER, abt2-tf

FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND

FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION, I WILL

SELL THE LAND ON WHICH I NOW RESIDE, SITUATED ON

KENTUCKY RIVER, 2½ MILES FROM FRANKFORT, 1½ MILES

FROM LAWRENCEBURG TURNPIKE ROAD, SUITABLE

TO CULTIVATE, WITH SMALL ORCHARD AND OTHER NECESSARY CONVENiences, WITH SMALL ORCHARD AND OTHER NECESSARY CONVENiences.

TERMS EASY. ADDRESSES THROUGH BOX 153, FRANKFORT, KY.

J. T. DICKINSON, abt2-tf

Farmdale Post-office, Franklin County, Ky.

100 ACRES,

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TELEGRAPH.

**UP** The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, quarterly in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:  
One square, first insertion ..... 25  
One square, second insertion ..... 20  
Rates of advertising in Weekly:  
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion ..... 15  
For each subsequent insertion ..... 10  
Double column advertisements or ads to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent  
Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion.  
Liberal contracts can be made for large  
advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,  
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,  
Of Kenon.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,  
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,  
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,  
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
H. A. M. HENDERSON,  
Of Fayette.

FOR REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
JAMES A. DAWSON,  
Of Hart.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
HARRY I. TODD.

THURSDAY. MAY 17, 1871.

## THE RADICAL CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.

We give elsewhere a pretty full report of the Radical State Convention, which met in this city yesterday, in order that our readers may see, not only who were nominated and what was done, but by whom and how it was managed. The report will show this, but it required actual inspection to enable any one to appreciate, in its fullest sense, the composition and appearance of this remarkably constituted assemblage. Classified according to color, we should say that quite one half were negroes, who, if we except one delegate who reminded the Convention that, though his race was not heard now they might need their voice in August, and another who moved the previous question, we saw none who took other part than as interested spectators. In fact, the aristocratic white element of Federal office-holders quite effectually ignored the colored element except in the platform. While in almost every place the African is prominently put to the front, in the organization, in the formation of committees, and in the nominations, he was made to take decidedly a back seat.

The platform was printed in Louisville long before the Convention met, and adopted with scarcely a particle of discussion. Quite a squabble arose over the insertion of a plank indorsing the Cincinnati Railroad, which was finally adopted as a separate resolution. One delegate moved to strike the word "colored" from the platform, which the Convention refused to do, but took care to exclude it from the ticket.

General John M. Harlan, whose nomination for Governor was a foregone conclusion, and who thus submits to State martyrdom for a future translation to the higher sphere of Federal patronage, is well known in this State, and particularly in Frankfort, of which he was long a resident. He began political life early, since, though but little over the rise of forty, he has figured in politics for nearly twenty years. Personally, he enjoys a high degree of popularity with all who know him, and, in education and abilities as a lawyer and public speaker stands high. An old line Whig by birth and education, he came upon the stage too near the demise of that party to share its successes; but when the Know-Nothing party was organized he threw himself forward as one of its champions with all the zeal of youth and ardor of a sanguine temperament. His first prominent appearance for office was as candidate for Congress, in 1859 in this district against Hon. Wm. E. Simms, when, after a warm contest, he was defeated by a small majority. In 1860 he was district elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and in 1861, prior to the position taken by Kentucky of active alliance with the Federal Government, he co-operated with the Union party in advocating for the State an attitude of armed neutrality. In October, 1861, he accepted a commission as Colonel in the Federal army, and organized the 10th Kentucky Infantry. After a brief career, without achieving any very decided military character or participating in any notable battles in consequence of the death of his father, he resigned his commission as Colonel of his regiment in May, 1863. In August following he ran and was elected Attorney General on the ticket headed by Governor Bramlette. Shortly after the expiration of his term he removed from Frankfort to Louisville, and has been engaged in the practice of law, figuring but little in politics. In fact, during a considerable time it was not easy to locate him; and, as he was not one of the original Simon pure Radicals, who first organized the party here on the abolition basis, but continued to hold negroes as slaves as long as could well be done, so it may be said that he has not been one of the most active advocates of the extreme Radical measures as they have come up in succession, but has been gradually bolstered up from a tacit acquiescence to his present position of a zealous endorsement.

His nomination is confessedly not the reward of consistent work for the Radical party, but a plea for availability. The nomination of Edgar Needham or Gen. Fry would have been much more appropriate; but a representative man was not wanted, and the party managers chose rather to test the strength of John Harlan, with a record scarcely connected with their party, than to put forward one who had to bear the full load of identity with all their acts. He will make a good canvass; will run ahead of his ticket, and may reduce our majority to forty or fifty thousand; but Governor Leslie will have little trouble in meeting him successfully on the stump.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor Colonel George W. Thomas, of Lewis, has something of a similar record to that of General Harlan, his distinction having been more in civilian than military life, with this exception, that he never was in the military service at all, unless as a home-guard. He, too, if we mistake not, was a mile and water Radical in the trying time before Radicalism began to lift its head to the top. But he is thoroughly up to the mark now, having made a canvass for Congress as the Radical candidate in the ninth district last fall, and having been beaten between three and four thousand votes. He is, like General Harlan, a lawyer, and has been Commonwealth's Attorney.

Wm. Brown, Esq., candidate for Attorney General, is well known in this district, having made several unsuccessful races for Congress. He has said some ugly things about denying the right of Congress to make negroes voters, and at one time thought them no more fitted for suffrage than wild beasts, all of which is down in black and white. But as the Convention seems to have been hunting for that class of men so far, he could not escape. He was very warmly in favor of Mr. Chase in 1868, and tried to procure his nomination by the Democratic National Convention. He is a young man, but little over thirty, of good social qualities and a lawyer, of course.

For Auditor we have Mr. Krippenstapel, editor of the Louisville Volksschau, whose nomination it would not be putting too fine a point on it to say was made to catch the German vote. We have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, although numbering his paper among our most valued Radical ex-

ponents. Gen. Speed S. Fry, of Boyle, nominated for Treasurer, is most widely known as having had claimed for him the distinction of killing Gen. Zollicoffer at the battle of Fishing Creek. He was one of the fighting men in the war, and has been a square-footed Radical all the way through. He ran for Congress in 1865 in this district, and was badly beaten by George S. Shanks; was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue by Andy Johnson and has lately been turned out by Gen. Grant. Having suffered Federal martyrdom so lately, it seems cruel to subject him to this new ordeal.

Mr. McCleary, of Rockcastle, who turns up for Register, we believe came to this State as a school teacher, and represented his county in the Legislature in the session of 1867-8.

Of the Reverend Wm. E. Mobley, nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, we know nothing further than that he comes from the county of Todd, and was once a clerk in the office he now seeks.

Altogether, we should say that the ticket is one which bears a consciousness of debt upon its face. It is a clumsy piece of patch-work, and will be knocked higher than a kite in August.

## THE CONNECTICUT RADICAL OUTRAGE.

The possession of power during the last eleven years, by the Radical party, has been one long outrage upon the Constitution and the rights of the people. As in the general, so in the State Government's, North as well as South. Another of those oft-recurring, flagrant usurpations and outrages upon popular rights and franchises, perpetrated by a party intoxicated with the long possession of unlimited power and desperately determined to retain it, has just occurred in the State of Connecticut. Governor English, the Democratic candidate, was fairly re-elected by a small majority over his Radical opponent, ex-Governor Jewell; the returns were subject to the most rigid scrutiny; the count was gone over and over again; and English was finally and officially declared duly elected. And yet, here, now comes the Radical Legislature, which packs a special committee of Jewell's partisans, who go smiling around over the State, opening ballot-boxes, &c.; and after finding that further investigation would demonstrate the defeat of Jewell by some hundred, they sent to New York for a notorious scamp, known as "The Allen," who, according to our Eastern exchanges, proceeded to get them over the difficulty in the most infamous and nefarious manner. The Pittsburgh Post on this point says: "For so much per head, he got men to make affidavits that they had voted for Jewell at such and such localities. A large number of these were imported perjurers from New York. Notwithstanding this whole proceeding was in open violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Connecticut, the Radical Legislature declared that Jewell was elected Governor." And thus, a gentleman known of all men to be the people's choice for Governor—duly and constitutionally elected—is deprived of the position by a shameless, unscrupulous Legislature, dominated by a reckless, infatuated party. And now, again the question arises, "Are the people going to submit to these high-handed usurpations forever?" Where's the use or the sense of going through the farce of a popular election at all? Is liberty a worthless thing after all? Grant has just been clothed with the powers of a military dictator and autocrat; and all the office-holders and their minions applaud the act, which overrides the Constitution and makes a mockery of liberty everywhere North as well South. Is Republican Government impossible—a cheat and a fraud, palmed upon us by our forefathers? Such indeed, would seem to be the conclusion of at least a large moiety of the people, judging by the weakness, the apparent quiet pusillanimity, with which they submit to all these thickening invasions and violations of their dearest rights.

"FRENCHY" CONDUCT OF A POLISH GENERAL

A cable dispatch, of May 14th, from Paris says: "On yesterday, General Dombrowski, after issuing an order that all disobedient officers should be shot, reviewed 5,000 men at Neuilly, and was received with great enthusiasm. After breakfast he rode to the front of Porte Maillot, and while sitting on his horse the Versailles soldiers fired rifles and two shells at the General without hitting him. Don Boskowski immediately took his hat and bowed politely to them. All of the Communards soldiers who witnessed it cheered lustily."

The Louisville Ledger answers, in very appropriate terms, an inquiry of the Louisville Commercial, implying censure upon Governor Leslie for not having sooner offered a reward for the parties who rescued Scroggs from the jail of this county. A little better acquaintance with the powers and duties of the Governor of Kentucky would save our Radical friends a good deal of trouble.

## A BAD PRACTICE.

Not the least nor yet the worst of the many bad practices that have grown up of late years at Washington, under Radical misrule, is the one that Congress has fallen into of voting contestants of seats large sums of money out of the public Treasury for the trouble they put the Committee on Elections to in investigating and deciding upon claims which are often flimsy, often wanting even in plausibility, and often still as utterly groundless as they ought to be, and would be insulting to the intelligence of every one not blinded by the bigotry and prejudice of a corrupt party spirit. This corrupting practice, although originally fostered by the party in Congress for the basest party purposes, but mainly to get the upper hand of a two thirds majority over that, their last remaining bulwark of the Constitution in the government—the veto of President Johnson—has naturally grown to be such a glaring evil, that, at last, even Radical journals of "the better sort," are beginning to speak out on the subject, in terms which, though measured and not half so severe as the occasion requires, let us hope will not be without good effect. The following, from an Iowa Republican paper, though very mild, is very much to the point:

(From the Dubuque Times.)

## A PRACTICE THAT SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED.

The practice which Congress has fallen into of voting contestants of seats a large sum of money out of the public Treasury for the trouble they put the Committee on Elections to, is having its results in the constantly increasing number of contested seats in that body. Mr. Dawes says that not less than \$100,000 has been taken from the contingent fund of the House during the present Congress to pay the expenses growing out of contested seats, \$78,000 being given to contestants. So long as Mr. A. is allowed to file a notice of contest upon Mr. B., and so on to Washington, and admitted to the floor of the House, and idle away time for months, and be sure of a good round sum from the public Treasury at the end, even though his case may be found to have little merit, and he be declared not elected as his State contestants had previously decided, so long will there be found at the commencement of every Congress a vast amount of work for the Committee on Elections. We never could understand upon what principle these payments were made. It is virtually, in many instances, paying the districts twice as much as they are entitled to for representation. The law gives each district the right of representation by a single representative. Why should Congress pay some districts double the legal salary of that representation in deciding for it which of two men shall act as representative? Mr. Shields, of Missouri, who has just been voted \$5,000 for contesting the seat of Mr. Van Horne has been paid, doubtless, for his time, than if he had been about a more legitimate business. So long as he, and persons like him, can be cheered by the prospect of good wages for carrying on the work of contest, so long shall we have the constant increase in the number of these cases, and the constant aggregation of expenses connected therewith, manifested within the past few years. It is not necessary to serve the purposes of an honest election, for there could scarcely be a case where a really good cause for contest existed, where it would not be carried on by the aggrieved candidate and his friends at their own expense. Other contests for place are carried into the courts, and the contestants never think of demanding or asking that their time shall be paid for, and their expenses reimbursed out of the public Treasury. There is no reason, therefore, why Congress should adopt the practice, and the public voices should demand its entire suspension.

## COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

1st Congressional District—El. Baker, of McCracken county.

2d Congressional District—O. P. Johnson, of Ohio county.

3d Congressional District—P. B. Hawkins, of Warren county.

4th Congressional District—J. M. Fidler, of Marion county.

5th Congressional District—T. J. Griffith, of Jefferson county.

6th Congressional District—N. Curtis, of Harrison county.

7th Congressional District—A. H. Adams, of Fayette county.

8th Congressional District—Dr. J. W. F. Parker, of Pulaski county.

9th Congressional District—James Howard, of Montgomery county.

STATE AT LARGE—Col. J. G. Eve, of Knox county; Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, of Kenton county.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint, in the same manner, on the same basis, as follows:

## A COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

1st District—G. W. Lamb, of Crittenden county.

2d District—A. H. Clark, of Christian county.

3d District—Z. R. Higgins, of Barren county.

4th District—J. H. Stewart, of Hardin county.

5th District—H. A. Ballard, of Jefferson county.

6th District—W. S. O'Neill, of Kenton county.

7th District—Geo. Perry, of Fayette county.

8th District—Robert Boyd, of Laurel county.

9th District—J. T. Wood, of Montgomery county.

STATE AT LARGE—J. B. English, of Owen county; W. C. Goodloe, Fayette county.

The Committees on Organization and Credentials were then, on motion of Col. A. G. Hodges, instructed to call the Convention by counties, to ascertain how many counties were represented, when it was found that about 80 counties were represented out of 156.

Pending the retirement of the Committees on Credentials and Organization, Hon. Thomas Bristow, of Louisville, was called on for a speech, and repairing to the Speaker's desk, addressed the Convention at considerable length. The speech was by no means so violent or inflammatory as some of the rest; and, at the close, Col. Bristow came out in very eloquent and forcible terms for universal and unconditional amnesty for all those engaged in the Confederate side in the late war. He is a very pleasant speaker, and a very fine looking man; and, although a strong enough Republikan partisan, he seems rather out of place in a Convention of out-and-out unkempt, washed Radicals. We have full notes of his speech, and shall have more to say about it hereafter.

At the close of Col. Bristow's remarks, then mounted the Secretary's table, and announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report. He then proceeded to read the platform, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

The resolutions charge that the Democratic platform, as adopted at the 3d of May Convention, to the effect that, as colored troops did their duty and fought nobly during the late war, Congress should equalize the bounties due to the colored soldiers, placing them on the same footing with the white soldiers. General Runkle denounced the bounty laws roundly, after which the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions not having reported up to this time, it was decided to go into the nomination for Governor. Whereupon Mr. Smedley placed the name of General John M. Harlan, of Louisville, before the Convention, and moved that his nomination be made by acclamation. General Runkle moved that it be done regularly by counties, so that no one could say that it had been done by "a mob." But Mr. Brown, of Fayette, renewing Mr. Smedley's motion that it be done by acclamation, the Convention agreed to it with great enthusiasm.

Gen. Harlan, being present, was vociferously called for, and, mounting the Speaker's stand, proceeded to address the Convention in his best style for some twenty or thirty minutes. The position just tendered him in so complimentary a manner, he said, was not of his seeking; his acceptance would interfere with his whole plan of life, yet, coming from the party that did it, he could not decline the nomination, and would commence the canvass at the earliest moment—probably in ten or twelve days. Like all the rest of the speakers, he arranged the Legislature in the severest terms. That Legislature, he said, had permitted the fair name of Kentucky to be tarnished, not only throughout this country, but throughout the whole world. It had pandered to the spirit of sectionalism, and had reduced to injustice to the black man. Gen. H. then went on to discuss the points in the Republican platform—not yet brought forward, but which, of course, he had seen—and, after calling upon every man to do his duty in it hereafter, was washed up and retired amid great applause.

Mr. Jas. Buckley, of Henry county, was vociferously called out, and began to address the Convention from in front of one of the lobbies, when he was called to the stand. Repairing to the Chairman's side, at the Speaker's desk, he became very much excited, and, for some minutes, indulged in one of the coarsest and most violent tirades against the Democracy it has ever been our fortune to hear. He was evidently going on to pour out all the vials of his pent-up wrath on that party, when the Chairman on Credentials suddenly arose, and notified the President that he was ready to report. This, of course, put a stop to Col. Buckley; and, it seemed to this reporter, that the judicious Chairman of the Committee on Credentials did so because he thought that gentlema was doing his party no good by the exhibition of so much violence.

The report of the Committee on Credentials, showing some eighty counties represented, was received, and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then appeared, and, through their Chairman, made the following report, which was received and adopted by acclamation:

## PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

CHARLES EGERTON, of Kenton county.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st District—Edward Baker, of McCracken county.

2d District—J. B. Bruner, of Breckinridge county.

3d District—W. E. Hobson, of Warren county.

4th District—Z. Wheat, of Shelby county.

5th District—J. P. Luce, of Jefferson county.

6th District—J. F. Fisk, of Kenton county.

7th District—J. A. Prall, of Fayette county.

8th District—P. Ballard, of Madison county.

9th District—J. B. Goggin, of Mason county.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY.....MAY 17, 1871.

**Lost**—On Sunday, 7th of May, 1871, a gold chain and locket, somewhere between London Thomas' and the Presbyterian Church; the name of Annie engraved on locket. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. ma9-2w

**IMPORTANT TAX DECISION.**—The Attorney General of the United States has rendered an important decision, reversing one of Commissioner Pleasanton's, relating to the tax on dividends. It will be remembered that Commissioner Pleasanton issued an order in which he stated that sections fifteen and sixteen of the act of July, 1870, did not authorize the collection of tax upon dividends declared for the last five months of 1870. He revoked a previous decision directing the assessment and collection of this tax, and directed assessors to strike such assessments from their lists and to assist claimants in securing a return of such tax already collected. The claim of the Second National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., came before the Treasury under this decision, and Pleasanton's ruling was referred by Secretary Boutwell to the Attorney General, whose opinion, just given, reverses that ruling and decides that the dividend tax could be collected for the last five months of 1870. This decision will impose a tax of many thousands of dollars on banks, railroad companies, etc., for the period named.

**OUR AMATEURS INVITED TO LEXINGTON.**—The Lexington Gazette of yesterday says: "The private theatricals at Frankfort on Friday night last was a brilliant success so far as the acting and entertainment were concerned. The Yeoman speaks of the performance in a most enthusiastic manner, and we can well believe that the lady and gentlemen performers did their parts well. We hope that they will consent to give a performance in this city; for, aside from the merit of the play as an entertainment, the object for which it will be given will command the favorable patronage of our citizens."

**PARISIAN WOMEN JOIN THE RED REVOLT AND DEMAND ARMS.**—A dispatch of the 15th from Paris says, that on Sunday last "a grand procession of women marched through the streets of the city, headed by buglers, drummers, and flags, to the Hotel De Ville, where they demanded arms. A proclamation was at once issued for the organization of battalions of women immediately, for the purpose of stimulating the courage of the men. It has been ordered that all cowardly males shall be led to prison by women. The women battalions are to march against the Versailles troops."

**The Louisville and Covington Short Line Road is now running three passenger trains a day each way. The Southern Fast Line train on this road now goes through—106 miles—in 2 hours 58 minutes, making about 40 miles an hour. And the Louisvillians are quite jubilant over the assumed fact that this is the fastest time ever made on any Kentucky road. The track is represented as in such fine order that the above fast time is made with perfect ease and safety.**

**We are requested to announce that the annual Convention of the "Sigma Alpha Epsilon" Fraternity will assemble in Nashville, Tenn., July 12th, 1871. Besides the regular delegation, which, it is said, will be unusually large, it is expected that there will be on the same occasion a social reunion of the brothers of the order throughout the country.**

**Lovers of the sport pictorial are to be seen hiesing away from the city in every direction. The river above and Eikhorn attract a great many; but just now Benson seems more popular than ever with the disciples of "Old Izaak" than ever, for again after a long interregnum, Benson teams with the choicest perch, trout, bass, salmon, &c., &c.**

**The Paducah Kentuckian speaking of the nominations, says: "There will be no locality within the broad realms of the Commonwealth where our nominees will receive a warmer welcome or more enthusiastic support than Western Kentucky."**

**Hon John G. Carlisle, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, having resigned his seat as Senator, it will be seen that Governor Leslie has issued a proclamation ordering a special election on the 7th day of August to fill the vacancy.**

**Returns at the Census Office, as manipulated and reported by Radical officials, make the colored population of the States and Territories about 4,857,000. We have little doubt that these figures are grossly exaggerated, and yet even they show a very small per cent of increase as compared with the returns of the census of 1860, as also those of 1850.**

**Sir John Frederick William Herschell, the distinguished astronomer, hardly less famous than his father, Sir William Herschell, died at London on the 12th May, aged eighty-one years.**

**The St. Louis Democrat, a strong Radical Republican journal, very properly heads all of its articles about the state or affairs in the South, "The Ku Klux Myth." As matters now stand, the Ku Klux unquestionably are as much in the South as the fairies themselves, or as the ghosts and animated skeletons the once real, active, and organized Klansmen used to be.**

**Owing to the space given to the proceedings of the Radical Convention, several editorial articles prepared for this issue are necessarily omitted.**

**Use G. C. Richardson and Bro.'s perfectly flavoring extracts.** a29

**The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Kentucky will assemble at Louisville, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May.**

**FRANKFORT, PARIS, AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD—MEETING OF CORPORATORS TO BE HELD AT PARIS THURSDAY, JUNE 1ST.**

The last Legislature passed an act incorporating a company for the purpose of building a railroad from Frankfort to the mouth of the Big Sandy, via Georgetown, Paris, and Owingsville. Much interest has been attracted to this route from the fact that it offers the shortest connection for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from its western terminus at the mouth of the Big Sandy. With a view to an organization of the company, it has been arranged, after conference among a number of the corporators, to hold a meeting of those named in the act, a list of whom we give below, at Paris, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 1ST, when all are earnestly requested to be present.

The following is a list of the corporators: FRANKLIN COUNTY—P. Swigert, J. Stoddard Johnston, D. W. Lindsey, E. H. Taylor, Jr., and W. A. Gaines. SCOTT COUNTY—James F. Robinson, James A. Cantrell, Alexander Thomas, and Noah S. Jr. BOURBON COUNTY—Iсаac Sandusky, B. F. Pullen, F. L. McChesney, B. F. Rogers, and John T. Croxton. MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Wm. Northcutt, Wm. Henry, W. P. Derickson, and Wm. S. Richart. BATH COUNTY—Geo. W. Connor, A. W. Bassett, A. J. Ewing, and Levi Goodpaster. ROWAN COUNTY—H. G. Burns, and John Harris. CARTER COUNTY—H. B. Littrell, James Kilgore, and Dr. Jones. BOYD COUNTY—L. W. Lewman, L. T. Moore, W. C. Ireland, and R. M. Thomas.

**That arch incendiary, malignant enemy, and tireless plotter against the peace of the country and the welfare of the oppressed, carpet-bagger-ridden South, Wendell Phillips, is again clamoring for the erection of a Haman's gibbet by President Grant, upon which to hang the leading men of our section. He is especially anxious to hang the wealthy millionaires of South Carolina and other Southern States, openly declaring that by such a high-handed, bloody course only can Grant be re-elected and the Radical party continued in power. The learned ignoramus seems to have utterly forgotten that there are no millionaires, no wealthy men left in the South—not one. The war left them all "as poor as Job's turkeys," and the carpet-baggers are still picking their bones.**

**The Democracy of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Henderson, Union, and Webster, lately so ably represented by Hon. I. A. Spalding, has as will be seen from the following from the Henderson Reporter, nominated James F. Clay, Esq., of Henderson. Mr. Clay was educated at Georgetown College, Kentucky, and has many warm friends in this section of the State, who are rejoiced to hear of his advancement, and will endorse every word said in his favor by the Reporter:**

JAMES F. CLAY.

This talented young lawyer (as he justly deserved) received the nomination of Union county at the primary election held on Saturday last, his majority being between 900 and 1,000 over Dr. Drake, his distinguished competitor. The honor paid him in old Union is duly appreciated by us, and much more so by himself. Mr. Clay's opponent, a man of intellect, fine appearance, and skilled in politics, had too much to overcome. Mr. Clay's known ability as a lawyer. His wide-spread reputation as a man of unblemished character, and his undoubted Democracy, endeared him to all those with whom he became acquainted during the canvass. As an evidence of this fact, he has swept everything before him. The people of the district may rest assured their interest will be safely guarded. Let the counties of Henderson, Union, and Webster roll up for this bright and gifted young orator such a majority as will shake the Radical temple to its very foundation. Bring out your Radical "man," you of the other side of the house, if you would have him lashed over the district and then suffer the mortification of immense defeat. We to-day hoist the name of James F. Clay, and announce him as the nominee (and our choice) of the Democratic party to represent this district in the next Senate of Kentucky. All honor to "Clay" as of old.

**SQUIRE JULIA.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the famous woman's rights, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk, Mass. So we progress—sideways and backward; and Radical Massachusetts as usual, leads the way.**

**It is reported that the new treaty with England was offered for sale—by Senators, or—prices ranging from \$300 to \$2000.**

**A CARD FROM THOS. S. PETTIT, ESQ.** (To the editor of the Courier-Journal)

OWENSBOO, Ky., May 15, 1871.

A communication in your issue of the 13th, and signed "Old Line Democrat," is of such a nature as to demand a brief notice from myself. This correspondent, in writing of the ballot between the contestants for the position of Register of the Land Office, says:

"I do not wish to be understood, Mr. Editor, as at all reflecting on the Secretaries, although I am constrained to say that there was an indecency, if not an impropriety, in a business partner of one of the candidates, and who has this zealous partisan, holding the position of a Secretary in view of the delicate and responsible duty imposed thereby."

I was honored by the Convention by being chosen as one of its Secretaries. My duties while acting in that capacity, as every member of the Convention will bear me witness, were simply and only those of reading clerk to the body, and beyond that office my functions ceased. I did not count nor record the votes between any of the contestants for the several offices, and so scrupulously did I guard my position as "business partner" of one of the candidates (Col. Dawson) and appreciating its "deceit" in my relation to that gentleman and to the Convention itself, that I did not, nor have I to this day, had the ballot in my hands, much less to "count it up."

My collaborator, Col. M. T. Christian, kept the minutes and the "count." He is a careful and conscientious gentleman, and is proverbial for being accurate in his clerical duties to a "fraction." In the vote referred to your correspondent, Col. Christian cast the vote up twice, and its correctness was examined and attested by one of the most intelligent and honored members of the Kentucky Senate, as I am informed. Besides, the high character for probity and integrity of Col. Christian forbids the least suspicion that he would be privy to any act of wrong to any one or for any purpose.

As for myself, a "zealous partian" of Col. Dawson, I am the personal friend of Major Grant (made so by a life-long acquaintance, and cemented by circumstances that transpired during the war), and I believe there is no gentleman who would more promptly acquit me of the intangible in-inuitions made by the reflections of "Old Line Democrat" than Major Grant himself.

**Call for G. C. Richardson and Bro.'s flavoring extracts. None better.** a29

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**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY.**

FRANKFORT, May 17, 1871.  
Hon. Z. F. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR Sir: In response to your circular, I will call your attention to the fact that I was elected Commissioner for this county in the midst of the last school year, and there will, for that reason, be some facts connected with the management of the schools which it will be impossible for me to communicate to you. The whole number of children reported for this county for the year ending December 21, 1869, was 2,784; the number reported for the year ending June 30th, 1871, was 3,354, showing an increase of 570. The amount of school disbursed during the former year was \$2,032 32, while the amount disbursed during the latter year was \$6,875 70. The amount distributed for each child in 1869 was 73 cents against \$2 03 for the last year. During the year 1869 there was taught twenty-five common schools for sessions of three months each, while during the year last passed these have been taught thirty-three common schools for sessions of six months each. At these schools every white child in the district was taught, or as many as presented themselves for instruction, and by the best corps of teachers ever organized in this county. The above figures are given to you, and I trust you will find them interesting.

The officers and friends of the common schools seem to be more vigilant than ever before in their efforts to promote the success of this great enterprise, their only complaint being that the fund is not quite large enough to employ that class of teachers they would have as instructors to the youth and intellect of the country. They object, however, to any general law increasing taxation for school purposes, contending, with much reason, that we are now paying more money than we should to the pauper counties, and urging that if the Legislature increase the taxes for school purposes, that it be by local taxation and for local purposes.

I would remark in this connection that the county of Franklin paid as revenue to the school fund last year the sum of \$9,179 75, and received back as her pro rata \$6,875 70. These figures show that we pay into the school fund \$2,303 91 more than we draw out.

The majority of the school-houses in the county are sadly out of repair, and during the winter months many of them are wholly untenable. This forces the people to have their schools taught in the fall and spring months. These are the farming seasons, and schools taught in them have the effect of depriving a large number of young men of their benefit. It will be unnecessary for me to call the attention of an enlightened people to the importance of the education of the young men of the country. Some plan should be adopted for the improvement of our country school-houses, but what that plan should be is a knotty question; perhaps the best would be that adopted by the Ninth Congressional District in an act passed last winter, giving to Trustees the authority of overhauling roads, with power to warn in all persons liable to work roads each to bring the mechanical implements of his trade, or such tools as the Trustee may direct, and to be liable to certain fines in case of their failing to work; and fines to be used in buying materials for the building. This plan has its objections; I will not enumerate them; only suggesting it as the best, in my judgment, that could be adopted.

We have had no teachers institute in this county during the past year. I shall try to organize one during the summer months. Prof. S. P. Browder, Superintendent of the Frankfort City School, has kindly offered me his assistance. Much good might be accomplished by the organization.

One very important item would be to adopt a series of text-books, to be used in all the common schools of the county, and thereby save thousands of dollars which the people annually expend to purchase books merely to please teachers who are afraid to attempt instruction in other books than those which were used by their teachers before them.

The great trouble in the way of organizing a teacher institute, is that the teachers themselves cannot be induced to take an interest in them. Why this is I might be able to conjecture, but will leave the subject uninvestigated.

With the firm determination to do all I can in the school interest, and with many thanks for the kindness you have always manifested both to myself and our common cause, I submit the foregoing.

Respectfully yours,

W. L. JETT,  
Common School Com. Franklin County.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS:

COL. J. F. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue, has just received the following circular, which is published for the benefit of liquor dealers in this district:

SPECIAL NO. 28, MODIFYING INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING SPECIAL NO. 94, RELATIVE TO KEEPING DOGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }  
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1871.

Numerous communications are received at this office from liquor dealers, representing that so much of instructions or keeping the book, form 52 (revised), prescribed in Special No. 94, as requires the entry of each package separately, necessarily imposes a large increase of labor upon them, and asking that they be permitted to enter the spirits received and sent out in aggregate.

Said instructions are hereby so far modified

that spirits received on the same day from the same source in the same way, distilled or rectified by the same person, inspected by the same gauger, and of the same kind, may be entered in the aggregate, where the serial numbers of packages and of the stamps are continuous.

The same rule will apply to the entry of spirits disposed of.

A. PLEASANTON, Commissioner.

FLEETWOOD STABLES.—As announced in our last, that Fleetwood Stable had returned from Nashville, and gone to Lexington for the purpose of attending the Lexington races to begin on Monday next. The stable comprises the following horses:

Harvey Villain, 3 years old, by Asteroid, dam by Wagner.

Humphrey Evans, 3 years old, by Asteroid dam Anne Hanley.

Metella, 4 years old, by Australian, dam by Lexington.

Also a 4 year old mare and two 2 year olds.

The Lexington Gazette of yesterday, referring to their arrival says:

"The stable of Mr. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, of Fleetwood, arrived from Nashville on Monday and gone to Lexington for the purpose of attending the Lexington races to begin on Monday next. The stable comprises the following horses:

Harvey Villain, 3 years old, by Asteroid, dam by Wagner.

G. C. Richardson and Bro.'s flavoring extracts are the best.

It is a fact.

FRANKFORT HOTEL.—The big-hearted little city of Frankfort opened its doors to the immense crowd that attended upon the Convention. The members of the press, and a number of other gentlemen, were most hospitably entertained by Col. Stoddard Johnston, the talented and genial editor of the Yeoman, Paris Kentuckian.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

(From the Hearth and Home)

## THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

General Myer, the chief signal officer, to whose care the weather-telegram and storm-forecasting system was assigned, informs us that he is making arrangements with the telegram lines for increasing the number of points at which synchronous atmospheric observations are daily taken and forwarded to Washington. He hopes to be able to long to receive reports from between seventy and eighty places, instead of thirty-two, the present number. When this is done, he is confident the weather will be foretold with great certainty. The accuracy of the forecasts now furnished by General Myer's department are alike surprising and gratifying. Day after day the prognostications are partially or wholly verified, until the people are coming to look for them with an interest which accompanies faith. Judging from what has already been demonstrated, we see no reason why Gen. Myer's most sanguine hopes and expectations may not be realized.

England, seventy-three per cent, of the official "storm warnings" have proved correct, while the ratio has been still greater in France. Commodore Maury has demonstrated, in a recent magazine article, that meteorologically the United States is most happily and advantageously situated, probably far more so than either of these two countries, and that no storm can strike any part of our vast continent "before every other part may be notified of the danger."

The corps of observers employed by General Myer were put to work after a hurried course of study and training. They, together with others selected, are daily increasing in experience and skill. The instruments used are also being improved, thereby permitting of more accurate observations being made. These, together with other causes, afford strong hopes for believing that this day is not far distant when storms can be heralded in advance from Washington with almost unerring certainty. The benefits which will result therefrom it is impossible to overestimate. Hundreds of lives and millions of property will be annually saved. Congressman Paine informs Captain Horwate, under whose immediate supervision observations are recorded and published, that a vessel with a cargo valued at over a million of dollars, recently delayed her departure from Milwaukee because a storm was predicted by the Signal Service bulletin. Two vessels, which disregarded the forecast and left port, encountered a severe storm at the time named in the bulletin, and were lost. Many similar instances might be narrated.

It is computed that there are nearly two thousand vessels employed on our inland lakes alone; add to these the water craft which ply up and down our sea coast, and maintain a traffic with adjoining states or other countries, and we can obtain some idea of the extensive interests which will be benefited and protected by the weather bulletins. The latter will be in time conspicuously displayed in all the coast and lake cities, so that ship-owners and sailors can provide against many of the storms so destructive to life and property, by remaining in port until a fair sky and smooth sailing are guaranteed.

The lessening of the risks of shipping will naturally diminish insurance premiums, and so reduce other expenditures as to warrant a reduction in the rates for passengers and freight. The statistics of the Lake Boards of Trade prove that owing to the heavy risks they incur during the "winter and equinoctial gales," their tariffs "are now nearly doubled for the transportation of every product of the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic." These risks, partially or wholly removed by weather forecasts, freights, as we before observed, will go down, and the immense amounts of grain which, owing to high freights, are yearly held back at Western centers, producing a glut, and causing stagnation in Western markets, will come forward more freely. Thus it is that the benefits of the weather observations may extend directly to the farmer, enabling him to realize better prices for his crops. They may, furthermore, be of signal advantage to him in preparing his lands for these crops, and in sowing, cultivating, and harvesting them.

RENDERING WEARING FABRICS INCOMBUSTIBLE.—Some simple and inexpensive methods have lately come into use among foreign manufacturers of muslins, cotton, cloth, and other woven tissues, for rendering those fabrics comparatively incombustible, and thus insuring personal safety to a degree not ordinarily enjoyed. One of these methods, discovered by a French chemist, consists in mixing with the starch used in making up the fabrics half of its weight of carbonate of lime, commonly called Spanish chalk or Spanish white. The muslin or other stuff is then ironed as usual, the chalk thus added in no respect injuring either the appearance, the quality, or the whiteness of the goods. Another process, that of M. Lavaugien, consists in exposing cotton cloth for a certain time to the vapor of burning sulphur, by which exposure it assumes such an amount of incombustibility that, although it will char and become brittle when held over the flame of a spirit lamp, it cannot be made to take fire, while, of course, under like conditions, but unprepared in this way, the cloth would have inflamed at once. To render such fabrics impermeable to water, M. Newman makes a sulphuric acid bath, through which the cotton or linens are rapidly passed, being left in contact with the acid only from ten seconds to two minutes, according to the nature of the tissue, which is immediately after passed through very cold water, and next submitted to a thorough washing process. The effect of the action of the acid is the formation of a varnish-like matter which, especially after it has been regularly spread over the fabrics and incorporated therewith by hot pressing and calendering, greatly increases the strength of the fabric, and renders it water-proof.

## Frequent Hosing.

The Maine Farmer concludes an article on hoeing with the following suggestive paragraphs:

"Frequent hosing, even during the driest seasons, contribute to the benefit of the crop. By the loosening of the soil, the air, and especially the night air, charged with moisture, even in the times of severe drought, obtain ready access to the roots of plants, and becomes condensed in the soil. Very often during a hard summer drought we have seen corn leaves and other vegetation roll up during the day time, but come out again at night, in consequence of the falling of the dew, or the prevalence of moist air."

"Where the ground is not stirred, it becomes crusted over, or 'baked,' as it is called, and hence the moisture from below does not find its way up to meet the condensed moist air. But where the ground is frequently hoed, the reverse is the case; hence, the benefit of repeated hosing during the summer months. Upon this point, one of our last English journals mentioned the fact that during the extremely dry season of 1826, a gentleman was in the habit of hosing, with his own hand, three drills of turnips, daily. The result was that the three drills thus hoed were a good crop, while the yield upon the remainder of the field, hoed less frequently, came almost to nothing."

WHY A HORSE CARRIES HIS TONGUE OUT.—In answer to the Ohio correspondent, I would say: The reason why a horse carries his tongue out of his mouth is, because the tongue is over instead of under the bit. I cured a mare of mine of this habit, by fixing a wire loop in the joint of the bit, so as to run up into her mouth three and a half to four inches. I also buckled a strap around her mouth close to the bit, so she could not open it wide enough to work her tongue over. I made a complete cure in three or four weeks, and now if the bit is placed under her tongue she will work until she gets it over. All horses carrying their tongues out of their mouths will be found to have them over the bit. Care should be taken in putting the bridle on a colt, to have the tongue under the bit."

DR. W. B. CONERY

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 10, 1871—tf

DR. WAGGNER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 22, 1870—tf

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - - Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COPPER WHISKY OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

FROM TWO YEARS OLD, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ON REASONABLE TERMS FOR CASH.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

dec15-lyr.

Rye Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS GOOD RYE, FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID BY

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ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 4, Nov. 2 No. 9, Nov. 12,

Leave Covington... 7:30 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m.

Arrive Falmouth... 9:45 do 3:15 do 6:30 do

do Cynthiana... 10:58 do 4:25 do

do Paris... 11:15 do 5:10 do

do Frankfort... 12:30 do 6:30 do

Leave Lexington... 12:45 do 7:30 do 11:45 a. m.

Arrive Nicholasville 1:25 do 8:30 do 11:45 do

GOING NORTH.

No. 4, Nov. 5 No. 12, Nov. 15,

Leave Nicholasville 4:50 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 11:35 a. m.

Arrive Lexington... 5:45 do 2:40 do 12:35 p. m.

Arrive Paris... 7:30 do 3:40 do

do Cynthiana... 8:30 do 4:25 do

do Falmouth... 9:45 do 5:35 do

do Covington... 11:45 do 7:30 do

Leave Falmouth... 12:45 do 8:30 a. m.

Arrive Covington... 1:25 do 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Frankfort... 12:30 do 6:30 p. m.

All Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

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